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Summary

Wisc. Joint Staff Study XXIX

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SUMMARY

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED BY COLLEGES OF WISCONSIN
WITH CERTAIN COMPARISONS ON A NATIONAL BASIS

Data taken from reports of the U. S. Office of Education with respect to degrees granted by the colleges of Wisconsin, (a) for the years 1958-59, (b) certain comparisons between the years 1950-51 and 1957-58 in Wisconsin and in the U. S. as a whole, and (c) a projection of earned degrees to the year 1969 and 1970 for the United States as a whole, are presented.

1. Most of the two-year diplomas certifying as to the completion of two years of work in the field of education are granted by the county teachers colleges. However, certain of the private colleges and several of the state colleges also grant such diplomas. In addition, certain of the state colleges grant three-year diplomas in the field of education. In 1958-59 something over 800 two- and three-year diplomas were issued.
2. Almost 9,000 bachelors, or first professional, degrees were granted in 1958-59 in Wisconsin. Roughly 40% were granted to women and 60% to men. The University of Wisconsin granted appreciably more bachelors degrees than did either the state colleges as a whole or the private colleges as a whole.
3. Almost 1,400 masters, or second level, degrees were granted in Wisconsin in 1958-59. Most of these were granted by the University of Wisconsin, although some were granted by certain of the private colleges and certain of the state colleges.
4. Over 450 doctors degrees were granted in Wisconsin in 1958-59. All of these were granted by the University of Wisconsin with the exception of 13, which were granted by the Institute of Paper Chemistry.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

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5. When the figures for Wisconsin for the years 1950-51 and 1957-58 are compared, it will be noted that the total number of degrees granted is lower in 1957-58 than in 1950-51. However, the number granted to women has increased during that period. It will be remembered that in 1950-51 many of the war veterans were just finishing their work.
6. In Wisconsin in 1957-58 the private colleges granted a slightly smaller percentage of the bachelors degrees than they did in 1950-51. They granted an appreciably higher percentage of masters degrees in 1957-58 than they did in the earlier year. The same situation obtains in the U. S. as a whole. However, the private colleges have carried a higher percentage of the load in the U. S. as a whole than they have carried in Wisconsin. At the advanced degree level the public institutions carry practically all of the load in the State of Wisconsin. For the U. S. as a whole the private institutions grant practically as high a proportion of the masters degrees as they do of the bachelors degrees and a slightly higher proportion of the doctors degrees than they do of the bachelors degrees.
7. In Wisconsin the percentage of the total bachelors degrees granted to women is somewhat higher than that of the U. S. as a whole. However, at the advanced degree levels the percentage of the degrees granted in Wisconsin to women is lower than the percentage of degrees granted to women in the U. S. as a whole.
8. In Wisconsin at the bachelors degree level in 1957-58 a slightly higher proportion of the total Wisconsin degrees were in the fields of engineering, education, social study, humanities, agriculture and home economics than was true for the nation as a whole. In the natural sciences (the biological, physical sciences and mathematics) there was an appreciably smaller percentage of the bachelors degrees than was true in the nation as a whole.

At the masters degree level a higher proportion of the degrees were in the fields of social studies, agriculture and home economics than was true of the nation as a whole. The percentages of Wisconsin masters degrees in the natural sciences (biological, physical sciences and mathematics), engineering and education were lower than for the nation as a whole.

At the doctors degree level the proportion of degrees in Wisconsin in social studies, humanities and agriculture was higher than for the nation as a whole. At the doctors degree level in Wisconsin the proportion of the degrees granted in the fields of the natural sciences (biological, physical sciences and mathematics), engineering and education was lower than for the U. S. as a whole.

9. The projections which have been made by the U. S. Office of Education of earned degrees to the year 1969-70 indicate an increase of almost 100% in the bachelors degrees from 1957-58, well over 100% increase in masters degrees and almost 150% increase in doctors degrees. The task ahead of the collegiate institutions in the United States for the next decade will be great. There is a serious danger that the quality of the degrees may be lowered.

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS GRANTED BY COLLEGES OF WISCONSIN
WITH CERTAIN COMPARISONS ON A NATIONAL BASIS

Introduction

An examination of the degrees and diplomas granted by the colleges of Wisconsin and studies in relation to national averages give considerable valuable information with respect to the history of higher education, the present situation and the size of the load which the colleges of Wisconsin may expect to carry in the future. Sound planning for the future needs as its basis a thorough understanding of the present situation and past history.

Most of the figures quoted in this paper are taken from reports of the U. S. Office of Education. In some instances these figures may not check exactly with figures provided directly by the colleges of Wisconsin. These variations result from a variety of causes. In some instances the colleges of Wisconsin may not be in sympathy with the definition used by the U. S. Office of Education in the collection and classification of data. In other instances, corrections have been made in figures by the colleges after they had furnished figures to the U. S. Office of Education. However, it is believed that the figures provided by the U. S. Office of Education are accurate within reasonable limits and they are the only figures available on a national basis.

1958-59 Degrees and Diplomas Granted by the Colleges of Wisconsin

Table I presents these figures. It will be noted that the University of Wisconsin grants more first degrees than do either the private colleges as a group or as the state colleges as a group. Two-year diplomas for graduates of the two-year teacher training program are granted by some of the private colleges and the state colleges. However, the county teachers colleges provide the great group of graduates in the two-year teacher training program.

Masters degrees are granted by the University of Wisconsin, certain of the private colleges and certain of the state colleges. The great majority are graduated by the University of Wisconsin.

The Institute of Paper Chemistry and the University of Wisconsin are the only two institutions granting the doctors degree. The numbers granted by the Institute of Paper Chemistry are relatively small as compared with the number granted by the University of Wisconsin.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF EARNED DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS
GRANTED BY WISCONSIN COLLEGES FOR TOTAL YEAR 1958-59

Colleges	Diplomas-2 year		Diplomas-3 year		Bachelor's or First Professional		Second Level Degree (Master's except First Professional)		Doctor's Degree	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
County Teachers Colleges: (Manitowoc and Polk not included)										
Ashland	6	20								
Barron	4	28								
Buffalo	1	14								
Columbia	5	21								
Dodge	9	15								
Door-Kewaunee	4	17								
Green	8	20								
Juneau	2	22								
Langlade	4	22								
Lincoln	2	11								
Marinette	5	30								
Outagamie	1	16								
Racine-Kenosha	3	41								
Richland	3	25								
Sauk	4	20								
Sheboygan	2	23								
Taylor	6	20								
Vernon	5	29								
Waushara	2	6								
Wood	4	19								
Total County Colleges	80	419								

TABLE I, Cont.

Private Colleges: (Layton, Milw. Sch. of Eng., St. Francis Maj. Sem., Divine Savior not included)	Diplomas-2 year		Diplomas-3 year		Bachelor's or First Professional		Second Level Degree (Master's except First Professional)		Doctor's Degree	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Alverno					1	127				
Beloit					110	78		12		
Cardinal Stritch					93	29				
Carroll						74				
Concordia	62				6	31				
Dominican						69				
Edgewood						29				
Holy Family					23					
Holy Cross					19		20		13	
Immac. Concept.										
Inst. Paper Chem.					24	8				
Lakeland					81	61				4
Lawrence						29				
Marian							59	77		
Marquette					1035	393				
Mater Dolorosa					-- does not issue diplomas or grant degrees --					
Milton					39	10				
Milwaukee-Downer						35				
Mount Mary						141				
Nashotah			9		7					
Northland					48	10				
Northwestern					23	1				
Queen of Apostles	9				68	19				
Ripon					4					
St. Francis Col.			-- does not grant diplomas or degrees --							
St. Francis Minor	18									
St. Lawrence					134	150				
St. Norbert										
Salvatorian										
Viterbo										
Wis. Conservatory		7		1		35		1		
Lutheran Theol.Sem.						1				
						20				
Total Private Colleges	107	7	9	1	1715	1350	79	90	13	

TABLE I, Cont.

State Colleges:	Diplomas-2 year		Diplomas-3 year		Bachelor's or First Professional		Second Level Degree (Master's except First Professional)		Doctor's Degree	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Eau Claire	2	31			122	124				
La Crosse	1	26			154	147	13	2		
Oshkosh		8		1	136	202				
Inst. Tech. at Platteville		12		9	201	127				
River Falls		5		5	148	64				
Stevens Point		25	3	48	135	136				
Stout					156	106	47	7		
Superior	1	11		24	111	97	26	6		
Whitewater					160	148				
Total State Colleges	4	116	3	87	1323	1151	86	15		
UW, Madison					1999	761	825	278	421	23
UW--Milwaukee					367	267				
GRAND TOTAL ALL COLLEGES	191	542	12	88	5404	3529	990	383	434	23

Comparison of Degrees Granted in 1950-51
with those Granted in 1957-58 by the Colleges of Wisconsin

It will be noted that the number of degrees at each of the three levels is lower in 1957-58 than it was in 1950-51. In 1950-51 there were still many of the World War II veterans completing their education at each level. The decrease in each instance is attributable to the decrease in the number of men receiving degrees. The number of women receiving degrees increased at the bachelor level and the doctors level. At the masters level one less woman received the degree in Wisconsin in 1957-58 than in 1950-51.

When one compares the private colleges of Wisconsin, the state colleges of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin, it will be noted that at the bachelors and masters degree levels the state colleges had an increase in men receiving degrees from 1950-51 to 1957-58 as well as an increase in women. The private colleges and the University of Wisconsin each had fewer men receiving degrees in 1957-58 than in 1950-51 at the bachelor degree level and the University of Wisconsin had fewer men receiving degrees at the latter period than at the former. The private colleges showed a slight increase in the master degree level at the latter period as compared to the former period.

In general, the situation in the United States as a whole is comparable to that of the State of Wisconsin. Enrollments in colleges and universities in 1957-58 had not yet quite caught up with the big bulge which immediately followed World War II.

TABLE II

DEGREES GRANTED BY PRIVATE AND PUBLIC COLLEGES OF WISCONSIN
IN 1950-51 AND IN 1957-58

(From reports of U. S. Office of Education)

	<u>Bachelors' Degrees</u>					
	1950--51			1957--58		
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Private Colleges	2150	1104	3254	1854	1135	2989
Univ. of Wisconsin*	2970	947	3917	2314	973	3287
State Colleges	948	584	1532	1102	887	1989
State Totals	6068	2635	8703	5270	2995	8265

<u>Masters' Degrees</u>						
Private Colleges	59	45	104	102	66	168
Univ. of Wisconsin*	874	286	1160	768	256	1024
State Colleges	57	12	69	76	20	96
State Totals	990	343	1333	946	342	1288

<u>Doctors' Degrees</u>						
Private Colleges	11	--	11	8	--	8
Univ. of Wisconsin	295	22	317	274	29	303
State Totals	306	22	328	282	29	311

* Milwaukee totals included in University of Wisconsin for both years.

Comparison of Degrees Granted by Private and Public Colleges in Wisconsin
and the United States for 1950-51 and 1957-58

The private colleges in Wisconsin have not for many years carried as high a proportion of the collegiate load as is true of the United States as a whole. It will be noted from the table that at each of the three levels of degrees the private colleges are granting a smaller proportion of the degrees in 1957-58 than was true in 1950-51. This is true both with the colleges of Wisconsin and with the colleges of the United States as a whole. However, the colleges of Wisconsin have lost relatively little ground at the bachelor-degree level, have actually gained some ground at the master-degree level and have lost relatively little at the doctor-degree level.

In Wisconsin, a much higher proportion of the graduate level degrees are granted by public institutions than is true for the United States as a whole. At the bachelor-degree level the colleges conform more closely to the national picture than they do at either of the two graduate-degree levels.

TABLE III
PERCENTAGES OF DEGREES GRANTED BY PRIVATE AND PUBLIC COLLEGES
IN WISCONSIN AND THE UNITED STATES
1950-51 and 1957-58

(From reports of U. S. Office of Education)

<u>Colleges of</u>	<u>Bachelors' Degrees</u>			
	1950-51		1957-58	
	<u>Private</u> %	<u>Public</u> %	<u>Private</u> %	<u>Public</u> %
Wisconsin	37.4	62.6	36.1	63.9
United States	50.6	49.4	45.7	54.3

	<u>Masters' Degrees</u>			
Wisconsin	8.0	92.0	13.0	87.0
United States	50.4	49.6	42.2	57.8

	<u>Doctors' Degrees</u>			
Wisconsin	3.3	96.7	2.5	97.5
United States	54.8	45.2	48.4	51.6

Comparison of Degrees Granted to Men and to Women in Colleges
of Wisconsin and of the United States in 1957-58

At the bachelor-degree level women receive about one-third of the total number of degrees. The percentage for women is higher in Wisconsin than that in the United States as a whole.

At the master-degree level only slightly less than one-third of the degrees granted in the United States are granted to women. At the master-degree level in Wisconsin the percentage of women who are recipients of degrees is materially less than the national average.

At the doctor-degree level only about 10% of the recipients are women. Wisconsin is slightly lower than the national average for doctors degrees for women.

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGES OF DEGREES GRANTED TO MEN AND TO WOMEN
IN COLLEGES OF WISCONSIN AND OF THE UNITED STATES

1957-58

(From reports of U. S. Office of Education)

<u>Colleges of</u>	<u>Bachelors' Degrees</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Wisconsin	63.7	36.3
United States	66.5	33.5

	<u>Masters' Degrees</u>	
Wisconsin	72.9	27.1
United States	67.4	32.6

	<u>Doctors' Degrees</u>	
Wisconsin	90.7	9.3
United States	89.5	10.5

Comparison of Degrees Granted in Certain Selected Fields
by the Colleges of Wisconsin and of the United States in 1957-58

The groupings used by the U. S. Office of Education are somewhat different than those used by many colleges and universities. For example, the basic sciences are all grouped together regardless of the school or college in which they may be offered. Comparisons in this paper are made in only certain of the fields. It should be noted that geography, psychology, the health professions, law and others are not included.

In the biological, physical sciences and mathematics field it is interesting to note that the colleges of Wisconsin grant a smaller proportion of their degrees in this field than is true on the national average. The Wisconsin figures are lower at each of the three levels of degree. This is somewhat surprising, particularly at the doctor-degree level in view of the excellent reputation that the University of Wisconsin has in the natural sciences. It is also worthy of note that the percentage of degrees granted in this field increase from the bachelor to the master and with a particularly large jump to the doctors degree.

In the engineering field Wisconsin's figures are very close to those of the national average being slightly higher at the bachelor-degree level, slightly lower at the doctor-degree level and materially lower at the master-degree level.

In the field of education, Wisconsin has a higher proportion of her degrees at the bachelor level in education than is true for the national average. Wisconsin is appreciably lower at the master-degree level and very much lower at the doctor-degree level than is the national average.

In the field of social studies Wisconsin is somewhat higher than the national average at each of the three levels. The differential is materially higher at the two graduate degree levels than it is at the bachelor-degree level.

In the field of humanities, Wisconsin grants a somewhat higher proportion in this area at each of the three levels than does the national average. At the bachelors level the difference is probably insignificant. However, at the masters and doctors levels it is great enough to be significant.

In the field of agriculture, Wisconsin grants a higher proportion of its degrees in this area than does the national average. Again, the differences are greater at the graduate degree levels than they are at the undergraduate level.

In home economics, Wisconsin grants a slightly higher proportion of degrees at the bachelors level in this field, an appreciably higher proportion at the master-degree level and just the same proportion at the doctorate level, than the national average.

The fact that Wisconsin runs below the national averages in the field of natural science and mathematics and above the national level in the fields of social studies and of the humanities is interesting. Does it mean that the colleges of Wisconsin have maintained a sounder, well-balanced program of education than is true of the colleges of the United States as a whole or does it mean that Wisconsin has been slow in appreciating the importance of the fields of natural science and mathematics in this present age of technology?

TABLE V

PERCENTAGE OF THE DEGREES GRANTED IN CERTAIN SELECTED FIELDS
BY THE COLLEGES OF WISCONSIN AND OF THE UNITED STATES

1957-58

(From reports of U. S. Office of Education)

<u>Colleges of</u>	<u>Biological, Physical Sciences and Mathematics</u>		
	<u>Bachelors</u>	<u>Masters</u>	<u>Doctors</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Wisconsin	3.8	6.5	24.4
United States	8.9	9.3	33.8
	<u>Engineering</u>		
Wisconsin	10.6	5.8	6.7
United States	9.7	8.8	7.2
	<u>Education</u>		
Wisconsin	25.3	39.3	7.4
United States	22.7	47.4	18.3
	<u>Social Studies</u>		
Wisconsin	13.6	12.7	18.7
United States	13.2	7.9	12.4
	<u>Humanities</u>		
Wisconsin	10.7	13.9	11.6
United States	10.6	9.7	9.8
	<u>Agriculture</u>		
Wisconsin	1.9	3.4	8.0
United States	1.5	1.4	3.5
	<u>Home Economics</u>		
Wisconsin	1.5	1.6	0.3
United States	1.2	0.7	0.3

Degrees Granted and Projections for the Future for the United States

The figures in Table VI indicate the very rapid increase in the number of degrees granted by the colleges of the United States and the projections indicate even greater increases in the future.

It is believed that these projections which have been made by the U. S. Office of Education have been made on a very conservative basis. However, when one recognizes that the number of bachelors degrees ten years from now will be about double that of the present and the masters and doctors degrees will more than double in the next ten years it presents a real challenge to planners of higher education.

Not only is the number of bachelor degrees growing rapidly, but even greater growth is shown in the increase in the graduate degree. For example, from the turn of the century to the year 1969-70, it is estimated that the number of bachelor degrees will increase 26 times, the number of master degrees 81 times, and the number of doctors degrees 47 times. In the 30-year period from 1939-40 to 1969-70 it is estimated that the bachelor degrees will increase 3.7 times, the number of masters degrees 5.2 times and the doctors degrees 5.5 times.

One may well question whether the United States will be able to double its output of degrees in the next ten to twelve years and still maintain the quality which it has had in the past. If we are to do so, it will mean extraordinary efforts on the part of all concerned.

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF AND PROJECTION OF EARNED DEGREES
1869-70 TO 1969-70 CONTIGUOUS UNITED STATES
(EXCLUDES ALASKA, HAWAII AND OUTLYING PARTS)

(From reports of U. S. Office of Education)

<u>Academic Year</u>	<u>Bachelors</u>	<u>Masters</u>	<u>Doctors</u>
Actual			
1869-70	9,371	--	1
1879-80	12,896	879	54
1889-90	15,539	1,015	149
1899-1900	27,410	1,583	382
1909-10	37,199	2,113	443
1919-20	48,622	4,279	615
1929-30	122,484	14,969	2,299
1939-40	186,500	26,731	3,290
1949-50	432,058	58,183	6,633
1957-58	362,554	65,487	8,938
Projected			
1959-60	401,000	75,700	9,700
1964-65	529,000	100,100	13,200
1969-70	709,000	138,900	18,100